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To Subscribers.—An "X" in blue pencil mark, on your paper, is a notification that your subscription will expire in two weeks, and your paper will be discontinued, unless otherwise ordered.

Friday Morning, July 20.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says the St. Louis banks were Stormanized.

THE Aberdeen Examiner says that cotton in the prairie counties is looking well.

A MOTION to allow negroes to vote at the Primary election in Scott county was voted down by a large majority.

HON. W. H. FITZGERALD declines to be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He thinks the office ought to be abolished.

MRS. ELLEN E. HEBRON has our thanks for two boxes of luscious pears. We have seen none this year that will compare to them.

THE Hinds county Convention meets at Raymond next Monday. The county is pretty well divided between Humphreys and Stone.

CAPT. W. A. MONTGOMERY is supported by the Edwards Club for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Capt. Montgomery is well and favorably known in this county.

THE "Teachers State Convention" will be held in Jackson on August the 8th. This change is made to avoid coming in conflict with the Democratic State Convention.

MR. TILDEN will probably have a pleasant European tour. He will be less annoyed without doubt, than Hayes who will be constantly vexed by the cares of office. We are glad to hear that Mr. Tilden's health is good.

GEN. HUMPHREYS formerly lived in Sunflower county before the formation of Leflore, but somehow his old friends there who very highly esteem him, could not see the claim for the gubernatorial place, loudly harped on by our Vicksburg press, and voted for Lowry. —[Forest Register.

Don't be too fast, Mr. Register. There are two sets of delegates in Sunflower, one for Humphreys, and one for Lowry. What will be done about it remains to be seen.

WE are pleased to lay before our readers to-day a letter from General Robert Lowry. The letter is a plain, straight-forward, manly answer to charges made against Gen. Lowry by J. S. Morris. It will convince the people that Morris's attack was made from personal motives, and that Lowry is worthy of their highest consideration. We are glad the explanation is made, for while the attack on Lowry has had little influence on us, there are others whom it might have influenced. Be sure and give the letter a careful perusal.

THE Clarion sticks to it that the men who voted for the Electoral law committed a blunder. It says that the Electoral Commission committed a fraud in counting in Hayes, and that the Democrats who voted for the law committed a blunder. We do not think this position is sound. It is certainly illogical and unjust. If Bradley and Company had not committed a fraud, we would never have heard of this charge against the Democrats. In other words, if the law had been honestly administered, it would have proved the wisdom of its supporters in securing, what it was intended to secure, a peaceful and just solution of the difficulties that threatened the country. Any law on the Statute book may be abused, and according to the Clarion's logic, every time one is abused or corrupted, the poor fellows who passed it can justly be charged with blundering.

THE Republicans of this State look and act as if they had been put down and trampled on by the bull-dozers. They glide along, they disband, they agree to everything, they are cowed and they display no energy in the world except in trying to oust one the other from a Federal position. The principles are dear to their hearts, they love the "niggah," but still the New York Times is exactly correct when it says that not a single Federal office has been vacated to enable its occupant to sustain, by active participation in Convention and Committee, the principles dear to his heart. A year ago they would have howled and ripped in opposition to a policy like the President is pursuing, but now they meet together and indorse it, and then scramble, in the most energetic manner, for the few offices within the gift of the Administration. They agree to everything that comes from Washington. The President is perfection personified. He is Simon, and if he says wiggle-waggle, the Southern Republicans wiggle-waggle in the happiest manner. They love to serve him so well that he has to apply the boot in every instance to get them out of office.

Letter from Gen. "Bob" Lowry, in Answer to the Charges made by Morris.

Editor Vicksburg Herald:

In consideration of its disreputable authorship, my original design was not to notice the attack of J. S. Morris upon me in a recent number of the HERALD, but in deference to the judgment of friends, who have thought it might create a false impression upon the minds of some uninformed persons, I have modified my intention so far as to reply to that part of the publication which relates to an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1872. He says, "but he also, at the same session, conciliated all the thieves, burglars, forgers, embezzlers, man-slayers, etc., by a little amendment which abolished, by legislative enactment, all bail-bonds, and recognizances, which had been taken by the Courts in criminal cases, and gave all the parties, principals and sureties, a wholesale and unconditional release."

The Act of April 5, 1872, amendatory of the rules, and practice and procedure in criminal cases in this State, effected a complete and radical change in these rules, so that the sureties on bail bonds or recognizances were almost necessarily bound to have judgment final entered against them in case of default without opportunity to apprehend their principals and deliver them up to satisfy the ends of justice. The bill was prepared by Morris himself, and there was no doubt of its passage with the 8th section which fixed the limitation of two years as to all criminal offenses before that time committed. The object and purpose of this section is well-known to the public, and was the most objectionable section contained in the bill. Nor can there be any doubt that the bill itself was intended by the author as a cunning device to shelter himself from a prosecution, which in the nature of things would sooner or later be commenced against him for the assassination of Col. G. V. Moody.

The 9th and 10th sections of the bill were suggested by me, not to relieve criminals from punishment for offenses committed during the war, because they had already been relieved by previous legislation, but for the benefit of those who, during the period of reconstruction, under a military government and the violent domination of carpet-baggers, had become bound as sureties upon bonds for the appearance of parties charged in many instances with crimes unknown to the law. The parties charged *were not relieved*, and if guilty of any offense, may be prosecuted now, unless barred by the statute of limitations.

The 9th and 10th sections did not release principals at all, and was not so intended, but only applied to sureties. These sections also required and made it the duty of the Court, to order an *alias capias* for the apprehension of any person, charged with an offense where the sureties had been relieved. It was believed by a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature, that the bail-bonds taken by the Military Authorities, and by the Judges and the District-Attorneys, called to official position by the carpet-bag Government of the State, were not only in numerous instances oppressive, tyrannical, and cruel, and ought not to be enforced against the sureties, and sections 9 and 10 were considered a fair measure of relief in view of the radical change proposed by Morris.

It will be remembered that I simply made the suggestion in the Judiciary Committee, and took no further action in it. It will also be remembered that Morris insisted upon the passage of the Bill, with the amendments, (see testimony of Gov. R. C. Powers, Chancellor C. A. Sullivan, and Judge John Watts—House journal, 1872.) In 1873, as a member of the Legislature, I moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate the conduct of J. S. Morris as Attorney-General of the State. The Committee, though composed of a majority of Republicans, made a report by unanimous consent, convicting him of bribe-taking, of selling his official opinions to lobbyists to influence legislation, appropriating money out of the Treasury, and of levying blackmail upon parties who could not draw their dues from the Treasury without his official sanction.

The report was agreed to by a body, composed of a large majority of the party to which he belonged; and it was followed up by his defeat in the Republican State Convention for a renomination for the office he had prostituted.

Attributing his disgrace to this exposure, he has nursed his revenge, and with the instinct of a true coward and assassin of character, he has assailed me with vituperation and falsehood on the eve of the Democratic Convention, when he supposed he could take me at a disadvantage, and inflict the deepest injury.

I am not prepared to believe that the Democratic party of Mississippi is willing to lend itself to the purpose of gratifying the revenge of a disgraced criminal, whose conduct I was driven to the necessity of exposing in the discharge of a public duty as a representative of the people.

ROBERT LOWRY.

Col. McCullum.

Correspondence of the Herald.]

YAZOO CITY, July 18, 1877.

You are doubtless aware that "Old Yazoo" has entered her man in the Fall race, for a State position! And a good, true, reliable "man" he is, too. A man who, by virtue of two decades of faithful service to the State and people, as editor of leading journals, has achieved an honorable and enviable name—a name that has been long and intimately blended with every struggle and every contest that have been made in the interest of the State's honor, and the people's freedom and prosperity. Of full and commanding figure, with proportioned build, even, regular features, full of the token of strength of character and tenacity of purpose, black hair, clean face, save heavy dark, brown moustache, a large, massive forehead, easy, winning address, cordial manners and self-possessed deportment. Such is a crude outline of Col. J. L. McCullum senior editor of the Yazoo Herald-Democrat, and Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. Yazoo is a unit for her man and will work for him, too. Colonel McCullum is no self-appointed candidate. He has come out in response to the call of many of his brother editors, and of many of the best and most influential men in the State. For twenty-five years he has had his harness on, and in a profession that made him peculiarly a servant of the people. In peace, in war, in heated political contests, at all times he has been a constant, faithful, laborious worker, asking no other reward than the encomiums of good men, and the approval of his conscience. He has labored in the vineyard faithfully, without hunting or soliciting political preferment, the usual reward for services such as those he has performed. No one can make a better Secretary of State than he, and now, after twenty-five years of hard service, after ten years of devoted, zealous labors in behalf of his State against the robbers that were let loose upon us, after a long and useful life in the cause of Mississippi and Mississippians, he comes representing in his person, on the one hand, the claims of the Mississippi Democratic Press, and on the other the claims of "Old Yazoo," the banner county in the memorable campaign of 1875.

What say the people? Shall he have his reward, or be ignored in the interest of some one who possesses not a tenth of the claims that are possessed by J. L. McCullum.

Again we ask, what say the people?

C. KNARF.

A GOOD illustration of the equal power of two votes is given in a story, which seems to be common property, of Judge Story, which he was very fond of telling. One cold and stormy election day he felt it his duty, as usual, to go to the polls. He ordered his carriage for this purpose, but just as he was getting in a sudden thought struck him. Turning to his colored driver, he said: "Have you voted yet?" "No, Massa Story, I was waiting to drive you first." "Well," replied the judge, "and who do you intend to vote for?" "I shall vote for A," answered the driver. "Well," continued the judge, laughing, "I should vote for B; so you may put up the carriage again, and we will both stay at home and pair off our votes." The coachman was of equal importance at the ballot-box with the learned judge.

Vicksburg's Water-front—Can it be Preserved?

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF VICKSBURG.

The late soundings as compared with those of June 15th, show a fill in thirty-three days of 8 feet 10 inches extreme soundings, but probably the 34½ feet cast opposite north end of wharfboat, was on the small rock ledge known to be there, and the fair casting was that of 37 feet 6 inches, showing a fill or deposit of about 6 feet in thirty-three days, but this is sufficient to satisfy our City Fathers that ten to fifteen thousand dollars would be thrown away in a wharf at that point, and that should the wharfboat remain at its present station until low water, it would rest on a plateau of mud solitary and alone, and satisfy a certain party, that if the Aldermanic meat-house would retain its proximity to the landing, it must migrate with the wharfboat, which will be compelled to seek deeper water ere the river reaches its lowest stage. These soundings force home the painful conviction to the minds of those who have been incredulous of this state of things, as well as to confirm the expressed opinion of the writer, as well as many other thinkers of our city, that at low water *Vicksburg will have no water-front*—scarcely a skiff landing. The coal fleet, coal office, ferry landing, wharfboat and flatboats all must seek deeper water. But this is not the worst feature. The foot of the lake shut up, and we have in front of our city a fearful breeder of disease, every breeze from the surface of which will bear the seeds of disease and death broadcast through our city, worse than the river of death, and our city become a very charnel house, and the terrible fishy smell mentioned a few days since in the HERALD, become a constant and almost unendurable presence, from which all would desire to flee. And thus our city loses its wharfage revenue, which, had it been judiciously applied at the proper time, would have paid the interest on a sum sufficient to have prevented the cut-off, and have created a sinking fund that would have paid the debt principal and interest. But the golden moment was let pass, hence our present condition. It is generally very ungenerous to say—ah! ha, *I told you so.* But in the present instance, the arrogance of the opposers to every remedial effort looking to a prevention of the present state of things, and the heed given to them, makes it proper and necessary that the powers that be may reflect upon, and at least give some consideration to the opinions of practical thinkers which foretold this state of things as truly as if they had already transpired.

But is there a remedy, is there a possibility of restoring, in any degree, a water-front to Vicksburg, and retaining it there? The papers say that this is the object of the very able United States Commission now in our city. But carpeting the Louisiana shore at a cost of $50,000 to $75,000, or at any cost, will not accomplish the object, nor benefit Vicksburg one dime in the way of a water-front; it will not advance the water one inch toward Vicksburg. It matters not to Vicksburg whether the wharf-boat is at the Fair Grounds or at the base of the hills near the Gibbs place; it will cost our merchants, or rather our citizens, (for they must pay it in the end,) no more to get their goods from the last, than the first named place. Major Raworth says he can just flop his track over and bring the freight to the Elevator or Depot, so they are paid for the transportation; so that Vicksburg has no other interest in the protection of the Delta Point than that of social humanity resulting from a community of interest and whatever of railroad connection may be affected thereby. Delta hastened the cut-off probably at least two years, if not indefinitely, and she comes with a very bad grace, through Maj. Green and his employees, to ask Vicksburg in her present financial prostration, to permit herself to be made the cat's paw with which to pull her chestnuts out of the fire, for this seems to have been, and still to be, the moving power that has thus far manipulated all action had in the premises. How our citizens could have been made such dupes of, passes comprehension.

But to the remedy. First the Chickasaw bayou route for the Yazoo river, is out of the question; $300,000 would be the lowest cost (yet could be examined). The next route to be considered, and probably the only remaining one and the most practicable, is that by way of a canal from the wrong end of Old River to the Bend in the lake above the United States Cemetery, at a cost of fifty to sixty thousand dollars. This would certainly result in bringing the Yazoo river into the lake at the head of the Bend, past the U. S. Cemetery, and past our city and landing, and insure us an open channel at all times for boats of the capacity of the Parisot Line, keeping the foot of our lake open, as Old River is now kept open, and probably to a greater depth, inasmuch as the current would be increased by throwing a current of 19 miles from the mouth of the Yazoo to Vicksburg into 6 or 7 miles by the proposed route, assisted by Mint Springs and Glass Bayous, and it is not impossible that an additional expenditure of $50,000 would present such inducements as will win the old Father of Waters himself back to his old haunts and friends who so mourn his defection and departure. Be that as time will determine, the diversion of the Yazoo river to this proposed channel is a certainty if properly and timely carried out; and it is hoped that our City Government will afford every facility to the U. S. Commission now with us, to make such examination of all points in connection with the subject as will enable them to report understandingly and so comprehensively to the Secretary of War, as will enable him to so press such report on Congress as will result in such material aid as our necessities demand in our present emergency.

G. L. RECORD.

JULY 19th, 1877.

I. O. O. F.

Grand Lodge and Encampment—Election and Installation of Officers—Last Day's Proceedings.

Lodge met at 9 o'clock with R. L. Saunders, M. W. G. M., in the Chair.

Prayer by A. Beekman, Rev. Grand Chaplain.

After the reading and disposal of several reports from the various committees, the Lodge proceeded to the selection of a place for holding their next annual meeting, which resulted in the selection of Jackson.

There being nothing further before the Grand Lodge, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Lodge ready for election of Grand officers, which resulted as follows:

A B Wagner, M W Grand Master.
J H McKenzie, R W Deputy Grand Master.
Joseph Hirsch, R W Grand Warden.
James T McCown, R W Grand Secretary.
J L Power, R W Grand Treasurer.
E McNair, Rev Grand Chaplain.
D N Barrows, R W Grand Representative.

After the installation of the elective Grand officers, the M. W. Grand Master read the following names of the appointed officers for the ensuing term, who were duly installed in their respective positions:

T J Hanes, Vicksburg, W. Grand Marshal;
C C Campbell, Canton, W. Grand Conductor;
Samuel French, Jackson, W. Grand Guardian;
R D Howe, Vicksburg, W. Grand Herald.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Credential Committee—D W Rice, C L Lincoln, John A Webb.
Fiscal Committee—W H Gibbs, Clem Davis, W Q Lowd.
Judicial Committee—L K Barber, C L Patton, I D Blumenthal.
Legislative Committee—D N Barrows, H S VanEaton, Geo A Evans.
Supervisory Committee—W J Bradshow, J W Worrell, Nathan Goldstein.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

1st—Z M Stevens, New Albany, No. 73.
2d—I D Blumenthal, Okolona, No. 37.
3d—W H Rogers, Water Valley, No. 82.
4th—J B Boothe, Sardis, No 13.
5th—D A Bardwell, Ridgley, No. 23.
6th—D W Rice, Mt. Salis, No. 42.
7th—A Beekman, Washington, No. 2.
8th—C H Cole, Iola, No. 91.
9th—J H McKenzie, Summit, No. 93.
10th—W H Gibbs, Capital, No. 11.
11th—S A Ely, Quitman, No. 30.

The Grand Lodge then having completed its business, was declared adjourned sine die.

Grand Encampment.

After the adjournment of the Grand Lodge the Grand Encampment met and proceeded to the election of James T. McCown, of Vicksburg, Grand Scribe, and J. L. Power, of Jackson, Grand Treasurer.

Patriarch Samuel French, of Jackson, was appointed Grand Sentinel.

Patriarch Wm. M. Chamberlain, was appointed Grand Marshal.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Accounts—Joseph Hirsch, J A Webb, Jno W Worrell.
On Grievances—D N Barrows, J B Boothe, C C Campbell.
Conference—H S Van Eaton, C L Lincoln, D B Hausell.
Supervision—W M Chamberlain, M Elsman, I D Blumenthal.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND PATRIARCHS.

2d—I D Blumenthal, Okolona.
3d—W H Rogers, Water Valley.
4th—J B Boothe, Sardis.
5th—C L Lincoln, Columbus.
6th—T J Hanes, Vicksburg.
7th—M Elsman, Fayette.
8th—A B Wagner, Meridian.
10th—W H Gibbs, Jackson.
11th—Joseph Hirsch, Valden.

After installation of Grand officers, there being no further business before the Grand Encampment, it was declared adjourned sine die.

A BULLDOG'S VICTORY OVER AN ALLIGATOR.—One day last week an alligator was seen swimming in Sampit River, near the wharf. Captian David Steele's bulldog was soon brought forward, and upon viewing the enemy, plunged off the wharf to meet it. The alligator saw what was up, and made for the dog. While they approached each other not a sound could be heard from the spectators, who were expecting, the moment they met, to see the dog submerged, never to rise again; but the dog got the first hold, plunged his ugly teeth into the head of the ferocious monster, and caused it to sink. It soon reappeared, looking as fierce as ever. The dog and alligator were mouth and mouth, nip and tuck, until it was thought that the dog had conquered, the alligator disappearing. The dog, being exhausted, was then picked up by a boat. The alligator, however, soon appeared and made for the opposite shore. Several persons got in boats and pursued him until he passed under the wharf. It was nip and tuck again for a while but the dog, soon gaining the advantage, brought out his foe dead. The reptile measured five feet and several inches.—[Georgetown (Fla.) Comet.

Victory of the Irish Rifle Team.

WIMBELDON, July 19.—The Elcho Shield was won by Ireland, England scoring second.

TWEED.

The "Boss" Replies Sharply to One of His Accusers.

NEW YORK, July 19.—William M. Tweed publishes a long statement commencing, "To the Public.—My attention has been called to a series of letters published in the daily papers in this city of the 18th and 19th, signed by Caralan O. Bryant. Bryant, a man who, for years past, no editor would believe, and whose whole life has been one of eaves-dropping and deceit; one whose word would not be believed even under oath, if malice or greed could more fully be gratified by falsehood. I beg leave, therefore, in answer to say that all these letters are romance, and the conversations he reports as having had with me are falsely stated, and the conclusions he purports to have reached are wholly unwarranted by the facts."

COTTON CONVENTION.

Second Day's Session—Reports of Committees—Resolutions Adopted.

GREENBRIER W. SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 19.—The Convention met this morning, President Phelps, presiding. Reports from Committees on Information and Statistics, and on Crops, reported. The last mentioned report recommends the adoption of a resolution setting forth the desirability of selling cotton in this country at its net weight, and fixing a time after which it shall be subject to a tare of blank per cent. on gross weight. A minority report on the same subject was admitted. A spirited discussion ensued, which resulted in the appointment of a committee of one from each Exchange to report if there is a practicable method by which the resolutions in the majority report may be carried into effect, if adopted.

A report providing that new types of cotton be made up by experts to assimilate exactly with the present Liverpool standard, was debated at length and postponed till to-morrow.

Resolutions were adopted memorializing Congress to increase the appropriation for Signal Service Bureau for the establishment of other stations in the Cotton States, so as to obtain more accurate information of rain-fall and temperature.

A resolution was adopted providing that arbitration on deliveries of cotton sold on basis of classification be upon a class only of fair average staple, and that valuation should afterwards be fixed according to official quotations of the day of delivery. Also providing for appointment of an inspector to examine the condition of cotton at the time of delivery.

The State Convention—Transportation Arrangements.

The State Executive Committee appointed Hon. H. M. Street a committee to correspond with the several railroads with a view to securing reduced rates of fare to the State Convention. Marion Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Committee, also interested himself in that behalf, and the following is the result of the arrangements they have been able to effect:

Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad—Will issue round trip tickets at one fare.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Will sell round trip tickets on 30th and 31st inst., at three cents per mile each way provided that not less than ten tickets are purchased at any one station.

Mississippi Central Railroad—Will sell round trip tickets at 1 1-5 fare from Grand Junction, Oxford, Water Valley, Grenada, Winona, Durant and Vaughn's. Tickets will be sold July 30th and 31st. Good till August 5th.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad—Will sell roundtrip tickets at 1 1-5 fare from Kosciusko, at all stations between Canton and Osyka, and at New Orleans for parties from the coast.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad—If five or more will take train at any one station between Memphis and Grenada, they will be furnished excursion tickets to Grenada at 1 1-5 fare for round trip.

Ship Island, Ripley and Kentucky Railroad—Will pass delegates from Ripley to Middleton at one fare for the round trip.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad—Agents will sell round trip tickets to Grand Junction at excursion rates.

STONEWALL JACKSON slept a great deal, though the men of his command believed that he never took repose. Whenever he had nothing else to do he slept, especially in church. He could sleep anywhere and in any position, on a chair, under fire or on horseback. During a march towards Richmond, after the battles with McClellan, writes Colonel Kyd Douglass, in the Pennsylvania Times, "he was riding along with his drowsy staff, nodding and sleeping as he went. We passed by groups of men sitting along the roadside, and engaged in roasting new corn by fires made of fence-rails. One group took us for cavalrymen, with an inebriated captain, and one of the party, delighted at the sight of a man who had found whisky enough to be drunk, sprang up from the fire and, brandishing a roasting ear in his hand, leaped down into the road and, seizing the General's horse, cried out, 'I say, old fellow, where the devil did you get your liquor?' In an instant, as the General awoke, the fellow saw his mistake; and then bounding from the road he took the fence at a single leap, exclaiming, 'Good Good, it's old Jack!' and disappeared in the darkness."